

THREE GRAND BUILDINGS

They Will Be Among the Attractions of the World's Fair.

The Agricultural Building, Horticultural Palace and Mines and Mining Hall—Wonders of Architectural Skill and Real Beauty.

[Special Letter.]

One of the most magnificent structures raised for the exposition is the agricultural building, of which McKim, Mead & White, of New York, are the architects. The style of architecture is classic renaissance. The building is put up very near the shore of Lake Michigan, and is almost surrounded by

veniently near one of the stations of the elevated railway. It is a very handsome building and will undoubtedly be the common meeting point of all persons interested in live stock and agricultural pursuits. On the first floor near the main entrance of the building is located a bureau of information, in charge of attendants who furnish visitors with all necessary information, in regard to the assembly hall and the main agricultural building as well as other features of the exposition. This floor also contains suitable committee and other rooms for the different live stock associations of every character, where such associations can meet and have their secretaries in constant attendance, thus affording this important industry ample

forming two interior courts, each 85 by 270 feet. These courts are beautifully decorated in color and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The center pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 112 feet high, under which will be exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos and tree ferns that can be procured. There is a gallery in each of the pavilions. The galleries of the end pavilions are designed for cafes, the situation and the surroundings being particularly well adapted to recreation and refreshment. These cafes are surrounded by an arcade on three sides, from which charming views of the ground can be obtained.

In this building will be exhibited all the varieties of flowers, plants, vines,

dustries. At each end of these fronts are large square pavilions surmounted by domes which mark the four corners of the building and are lighted by large arched windows extending through the galleries.

Between the main entrance and the pavilions are richly decorated arcades forming an open loggia on the ground floor and a deeply recessed promenade on the gallery floor level which commands a fine view of the lakes and islands to the northward and the great central court on the south. These covered promenades are each 25 feet wide and 239 feet long, and from them is had access to the building at numerous points. These loggias on the first floor are faced with marbles of different kinds and hues, which will be considered as part of the mining exhibit and so constructed as to have marketable value at the close of the exposition. The loggia ceiling will be heavily coffered and richly decorated in plaster and color. The ornamentation is massed at the prominent points of the facade. The exterior presents a massive though graceful appearance.

The main fronts are 65 feet high from ground to top of cornice, and the main central entrances are 90 feet to apex of pediment. The long sides of the building are treated in a simpler manner than the main fronts. Large segmental windows extend through the galleries and are placed between the broad piers, affording an abundance of light to the space beneath the galleries. The two-story portion of the building, of which the gallery forms the upper part, extends entirely around the structure and is 60 feet wide. This portion is built of wood and iron combined.

The great interior space thus inclosed is one story high, 630 feet long and 230 feet wide, with an extreme height of 100 feet at center and 47 feet at sides and is spanned by steel cantilever roof trusses supported on steel columns placed 65 feet apart longitudinally and 115 feet and 57 feet 6 inches transversely, thus leaving clear space in center of building 630 feet long and 115 feet wide, with two side divisions, each 57 feet 6 inches wide and 630 feet long, leaving the central space incumbered with only 16 supporting steel posts. The cantilevers are of pin connection to facilitate erection. The inner and higher ends of the cantilevers are 40 feet apart and the space between them is spanned by riveted steel trusses with an elliptical lower chord.

These trusses are designed so as to form a clerestory 12 feet high, with vertical sash extending the entire length of central space—630 feet; said space terminating at each end with a great glass gable setting back 60 feet from front ends of building. The wide spacings of the cantilever necessitated an extensive system of longitudinal perlines of the riveted lattice type. A great portion of the roof is covered with glass.

It may be of interest to state that the cantilever system as applied to roofs has not been used heretofore on so large a scale and that the Mines building is the only one of the exposition group, excepting the large domes, that has steel roof trusses. The foundation of the building is built of wood laid below frost in the sand. A layer of three-inch plank is first put down and then crossed with heavy timbers which receive the posts, each supporting point being broadened to suit the load, admitting not to exceed two tons pressure per square foot on the earth. The exterior of this building, like all the others, will be made of "staff," similar to that used in facing the recent Paris exposition buildings.

A SUMMARY OF BUILDINGS.

Following is a list of the buildings, showing their architects and estimated cost when completed:

Buildings.	Architects.	Cost.
Administration.	R. M. Hunt.	\$450,000
Manufactures.	George B. Post.	1,000,000
Agriculture.	McKim, Mead & White.	5,400,000
Machinery hall.	Peabody & Stearns.	1,200,000
Electricity.	Van Brunt & Howe.	375,000
Mines & mining.	S. S. Beman.	200,000
Transportation.	Adler & Sullivan.	280,000
Horticulture.	W. L. B. Jenney.	300,000
Flax & fisheries.	H. I. Cobb.	200,000
Woman's bldg.	Mrs. Hayden.	150,000

The following is the estimate of total expenditures:

Buildings.	Cost.
Grading and filling.	450,000
Landscaping.	325,000
Visitors and bridges.	125,000
Piers.	70,000
Waterway improvements.	215,000
Water supply and sewerage.	600,000
Steam plant.	525,000
Railways.	800,000
Electricity.	1,500,000
Statuary on buildings.	100,000
Vases, lamps and posts.	50,000
Fuel and light during construction.	20,000
Seating.	200,000
Improvement of lake front.	200,000
General expenses of construction department.	500,000
Organization and administration.	3,308,363
Police, watchmen and other expenses.	1,550,000
Total.	\$17,825,433

EXPOSITION NOTES.

BOLIVIA has appropriated \$150,000 for the exposition. This brings the total of the appropriations made by South American countries up to \$2,772,000.

CAPT. COTTON, one of the commissioners to South America, has finished his work in Honduras and is now assisting Chief Burnham on plans for some of the buildings of the South American countries.

BOILERs for the temporary electric light system have arrived at the grounds at Jackson park, and the electric plant will soon be in. When this is done contractors will work night and day on the buildings. Three shifts of men at eight hours each will be their regularly employed.

M. D'Ennery, the French dramatic author, has written two hundred plays. He is now a cheerful old man of eighty.

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

—Sugar Cookies.—One cup butter, one teaspoonful soda, three cups sugar, three eggs, one-half cup sour cream; flavor to taste; mix quite stiff.—Detroit Free Press.

—Baked Pudding.—Boil a quart of milk and pour it upon the grated pulp of a coconut, to which the milk of the nut has been added. Then add five beaten eggs, a cupful of sugar, and half the amount of butter, with such flavoring as may be preferred. It is baked in a deep earthen dish, either with or without an under-crust.—Good House-keeping.

—C C Cake.—One-third cup butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, two-thirds cup milk, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Bake in layers, and fill with chocolate and coconut filling. Melt one square of chocolate with two teaspoons of sugar and a little water. Stir over the fire until thick and smooth. Add one cup of grated coconut; spread it between the cakes.—Boston Budget.

—Salad Dressing With Butter.—Beat together two spoonfuls of melted butter, (be careful not to reduce to oil), two teaspoonfuls of mustard, one of salt, and a saltspoonful of white pepper. Beat to a cream and stir in the yolk of eight eggs well beaten, set on the fire and when it comes to a boil add one-half cupful each of vinegar and sweet cream. This will not keep as long as that made with the oil.—Home.

—Relief for wounds occasioned by stepping upon rusty nails or glass may be obtained by steeping peach tree leaves and applying the decoction to the wound. To make a poultice mix the tea thus obtained with meal or bran, and apply to the part. This will keep moist for hours and allay inflammation. If leaves are out of season, break up the twigs of peach tree and steep as directed above, thickening with meal or bran.—Detroit Free Press.

—An excellent remedy for sunburn following a yachting trip or any excursion is hot water. The application should last fully twenty minutes, and is made by means of wringing out soft cloths in water as hot as can be borne and bathing the face with them, wiping gently downward and pressing and holding the cloth against the face. It is remarkable how much of the heat and burn put there by the sun will leave the skin after such treatment.—N. Y. Times.

—Baked Mushrooms.—Peel the tops of thirty mushrooms, cut off a portion of the stalks and wipe them carefully with a piece of flannel dipped in salt; lay the mushrooms in a tin dish, put a small piece of butter on the top of each, and season them with pepper and salt; set the dish in the oven and bake them from twenty minutes to half an hour; when done arrange them high in the center of a very hot dish, pour the sauce round them, serve quickly, and as hot as possible.—Boston Herald.

—A nice breakfast dish may be made with a small quantity of cooked fish left from a previous meal. Remove all bones from the meat, then pick well to pieces and mix it with an equal quantity of bread crumbs and season it with a little butter, an onion chopped fine, sage, pepper and salt; add enough beaten egg to hold it well together and mold it into small flat cakes; then fry in butter. Add a little flour thickening and a few chopped capers; serve the rissoles while hot with the gravy poured around them.—N. Y. World.

LEFT FOOT FIRST.

Some Interesting Observations Among Schoolboys.

Soldiers always start off with the left foot. As the right hand is more readily put into action so it is usually with the left foot; and so in mounting horses or bicycles it is the left foot which is placed in the stirrup or on the step.

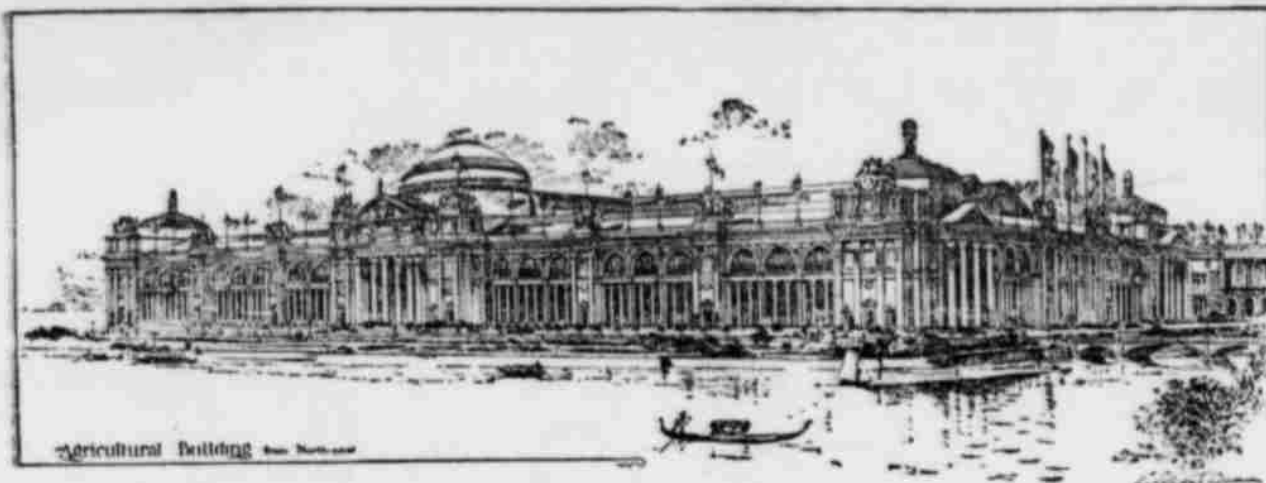
In races bicycles usually circle to the left, the probability being that doing more work with the left than with the right leg, the machine more readily and agreeably bears to the left.

So, in jumping, the most men receive the greater impetus from the left foot. In football, opinions differ as to which of the two feet is brought more frequently into action. In the water, however, most men, especially in racing, swim with the right half of the body downwards, thus not only maintaining their equilibrium with the heavier half lower, but also placing the chief propelling power—namely, the left leg—in the most direct line of action.

Some few years ago Mr. C. H. Darwin made some observations of the following nature: He got eight school-boys from ten to twelve years of age, and offered a prize to the boy who should walk straightest blindfolded.

Before the contest he scattered some sawdust on the ground and after making each of the boys walk over it, measured their strides from right to left and from left to right. He states that they were all right-handed in throwing a stone, but believed that two of them exhibited some mark of being partly left-handed.

The six who were totally right-handed took longer strides from left to right than from right to left, hopped with the left foot, and in jumping rose from that leg. Taking them into a field and making them successively look at a stick at about forty yards distance, he then blindfolded them and started them to walk, guiding them straight for the first three or four paces; the result was the six right-handed and left-legged boys all diverged to the right, the two somewhat left-handed and right-legged boys diverged to the left.—Jury.



Agricultural Building, North-west.

the lagoons that lead into the park from the lake. The building is 500x 600 feet, its longest dimensions being east and west. The north line of the building is almost on a line with the pier extending into the lake, on which heroic columns, emblematic of the thirteen original states, are raised. A lagoon stretches out along this entire front of the building. The east front looks out into a harbor which affords refuge for numerous pleasure craft. The entire west exposure of the building faces a continuation of the lagoon that extends along the north side. With these picturesque surroundings as an inspiration the architects have brought out designs that have been pronounced all but faultless. For a

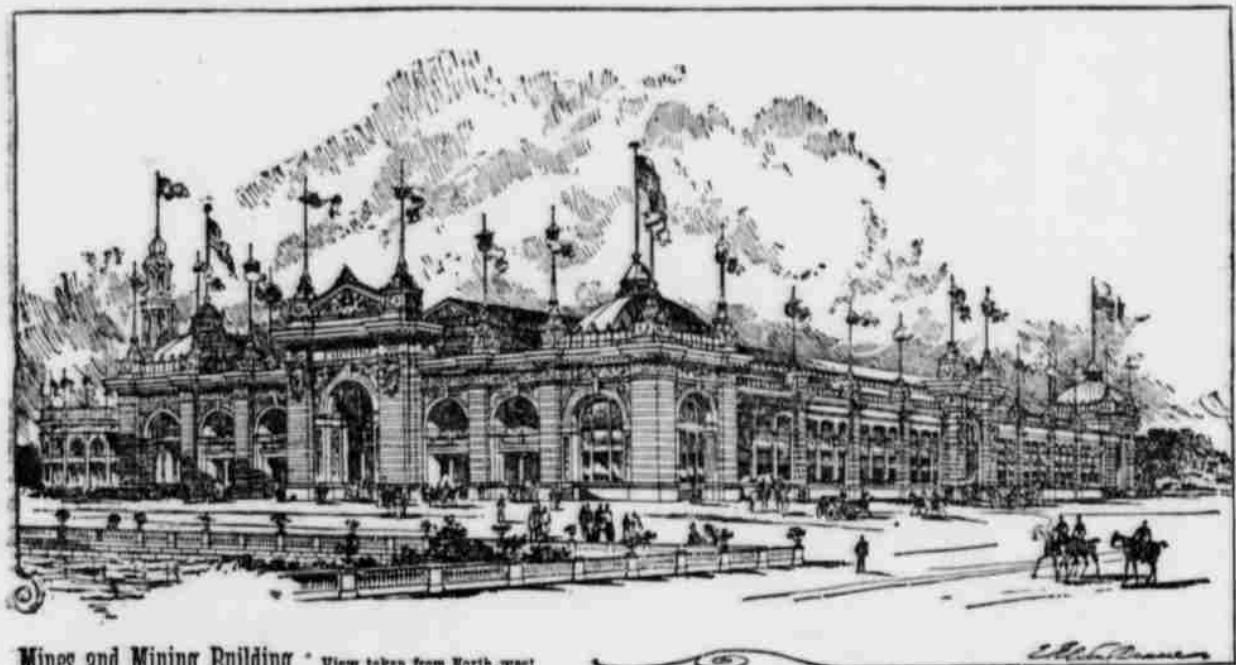
headquarters near the live stock exhibit and the agricultural building. On this floor there are also large and handsomely equipped waiting rooms for ladies, lounging rooms for gentlemen and ample toilet facilities. Broad stairways lead from the first floor into the assembly room, which has a seating capacity of about 1,500. This assembly room furnishes facilities for lectures delivered by gentlemen eminent in their special fields of work, embracing every interest connected with live stock, agricultural and allied industries.

Taken in connection with the exhibits, this feature makes that part of the exposition devoted to live stock, agriculture and the dairy a complete showing of the most advanced progress

seeds, horticultural implements, etc. Those exhibits requiring sunshine and light will be shown in the rear curtains, where the roof is entirely of glass and not too far removed from the plants. The front curtains and under the galleries are designed for exhibits that require only the ordinary amount of light. Provision is made to heat such parts as require it.

The exterior of the building is in staff or stucco, tinted a soft warm buff, color being reserved for the interior and the courts. The appropriation for this building is \$400,000. It will probably be built for something less than this sum.

MINES AND MINING BUILDING.
This building, of which S. S. Beman,



Mines and Mining Building. View taken from North-west.

single story building the design is bold and heroic. The general cornice line is 65 feet above grade. On either side of the main entrance are mammoth Corinthian pillars, 50 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. On each corner and from the center of the corner pavilions are reared, the center one being 144 feet square. The corner pavilions are connected by curtains, forming a continuous arcade around the top of the building. The main entrance leads through an opening 64 feet wide into a vestibule, from which entrance is had to the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter. This is surmounted by a mammoth glass dome, 130 feet high. All through the main vestibule statuary has been designed illustrative of the agricultural

in these branches of industry. In the assembly room the most approved theories will be advanced and explained. On the grounds and in the agricultural and dairy buildings will be the best illustrations of what can be accomplished when these theories are put into practice.

The entire second floor of the assembly hall is given up to committee rooms and rooms for headquarters for each and all of the different farmers' organizations in existence in this country.

Such a building was never erected at any exposition and its construction here shows that the board of directors purposed affording every desirable facility that they could furnish to aid the great live stock and agricultural interests.

of Chicago, is the architect, is 700 feet long and 350 feet wide, and is situated at the southern extremity of the western lagoon or lake between the electricity and transportation buildings. Its architecture has its inspiration in early Italian renaissance with which sufficient liberty is taken to invest the building with the animation that should characterize a great general exposition.

There is a decided French spirit pervading the exterior design, but it is kept well subordinated. In plan it is simple and straightforward, embracing on the ground floor spacious vestibules, restaurants, toilet rooms, etc. On each of the four sides of the building are placed the entrances, those of



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

industry. Similar designs are grouped about all the grand entrances in the most elaborate manner. The corner pavilions are surmounted by domes 95 feet high, and above these tower groups of statuary. The design for these domes is that of three women, or herculean proportions, supporting a mammoth globe.

The agricultural building covers more than nine acres and together with the dairy and forestry buildings, which cover 1.7 and 4.5 acres respectively, cost about \$1,000,000.

To the southward of the agricultural building is a spacious structure devoted chiefly to a live stock and agricultural assembly hall. This building is con-

The accompanying cut presents the front elevation of the horticultural hall, designed by W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago. The building is situated immediately south of the entrance to Jackson park from the Midway Plaisance, and faces east on the lagoon. In front is a flower terrace for outside exhibits, including tanks for nymphaeas and the vitoria-regia. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet between large vases, borders the water, and at its center forms a boat landing.

The building is 1,000 feet long, with an extreme width of 280 feet. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected to the center pavilion by front and rear curtains,

the north and south fronts being the most spacious and prominent. To the right and left of each entrance, inside, start broad flights of easy stairs leading to the galleries. The galleries are 60 feet wide and 25 feet high from the ground floor, and are lighted on the sides by large windows and from above by high clerestory which extends entirely around the building. The main fronts look southward on the great central court and northward on the western and middle lakes and a beautiful thickly wooded island. These principal fronts display enormous arched entrances, richly embellished with sculptural decorations, emblematic of mining and its allied in-